

OVERVIEW OF URBAN PLANNING

A BRIEF

Introduction

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is the national umbrella programme that is spearheading the universalization of elementary education for all children, with a particular emphasis on those who are hardest to reach. One of the most significant developments in recent years has been the passage of the constitution 86th Amendment Act, 2002, which makes free and compulsory education a fundamental right for all children in the age group of 6-14 years. These have given an impetus to universalising elementary education. The enrolment drives launched during the second year of **tenth plan** to bring all children in the age group of 6-14 years into schools and other efforts taken up under SSA have resulted in a reduction in the number of **out of school children** from 42 million at the beginning of plan period to 13 million in April 2005. The need for planning for **urban areas** emerged as one of the weakest areas. Therefore, planning becomes an important component to focus in various issues. So far, efforts have been developed in several cities towards implementation of strategy and interventions of **urban deprived children**.

Today, we have the second largest urban system in the world. Unplanned and uncontrolled urban growth has out placed the planning efforts in urban areas. With this the result, the urbanization in respect to economic and population growth momentum have serious effects on urban living environment. The migration of rural to urban areas has made cities densely populated. There are 4,000 cities and towns in India. About 300 cities have population over 1,00,000. Seven cities have population more than 3 million. Greater Mumbai is the most populated city followed by Delhi, Kolkata, Bangalore, and Chennai.

In the context of urban situation, the Department of Elementary education and literacy, MHRD so far identified **35 million plus cities** for which effective planning have been in progress. These cities spread in 15 states across the country (**Annex-1**). Planning for need assessment and identification of urban deprived children is the key focus. In the light of the progress and outcome of these cities, some of the major cities and state capitals including **North-Eastern States** are also considered for preparing **city specific plans**. Surprisingly, a sizeable number of females in urban localities fail to benefit from education due to the non-availability of school facilities. If we considered that about one out of every five children is still non-enrolled and holding power of schools has decreased, the incidence of non-enrolment among girls is more than among boys; about 54 percent of the non-enrolled are girls.

In the poorer sections of the society, approximately 21 percent of children of school-going age are not enrolled in primary schools; about 18 percent of the boys and 26 percent of the girl belong to the group of non-enrolled. Among the slum dwellers about 51 percent of the children are not in schools. In fact, a major challenge is to face to bring the children in the mainstream. The paradox of high urban growth and low urbanisation is unique to India because of its urbanisation has taken place. Precise statistics on the number of people living in slums and low-income neighbourhoods in the country are not available. According to the estimates made by the Task Force on shelter for the urban poor and slum improvement, the population in this category ranged from 78 million to 90 million in 2005. Thus, the young children born in these neighbourhoods, many of whom enter the labour force much too prematurely, bear the main impact of the impoverished conditions in which their family lives. The unsanitary conditions of their immediate environment, together with inadequate nutrition, pose health hazards for urban areas and slum children. They impair their physical and social well being adding to the economic disadvantage. Some of the cities in addition to million plus cities may also be considered for effecting (**Annexure-II**).

Background

According to the All India Educational Survey, there are 3,878 urban centres or localities in the country, with an estimated population of 190.5million. These have access to 74,656 schools, which have facilities for at least 4-5years of education. This implies that there is one primary school for a population of about 2,500. The total enrolment of children in classes 1-5 in the urban primary schools is reported to be about 20.1 million, which is nearly one fourth of all children enrolled in these classes all over the country. According to these figures, the average size of an urban primary school works out at 270 children per school. The gross enrolment ratios for urban areas often point to universal enrolment of children in primary schools. However, age specific enrolment ratio for the age group 6-11 reveal that more than 20 percent of the children in that age group are not even enrolled in the school. Around 50 percent of the children in the country do not complete even five years of schooling, and most of these are from poorer sections of society, the focus of analysis is limited to the sphere of primary school education in urban areas.

Over 12 lakh Indian children, aged between **five and 14**, continue to work in dangerous occupations like construction, and manufacturing industries all over India.

Based on the 2001 census, an estimated 185,595 children are employed as domestic help and in dhabas, 49,893 children work in auto-repair workshops, around 252,000 children are engaged in beedi manufacturing and 208,833 in the construction site, of the 12,19,470 children employed in hazardous industries, around 3.74 lakh were rehabilitated and put in schools under the **national child labour project** (NCLP) whose objective is to take children out of the workplace and send them to school. So far, labour ministry has urged the planning commission to double its funding during the upcoming **11th five year plan** (2007-2012). In the ninth plan, NCLP was allocated Rs.250. crore to make the project operational in **100** districts. In the current tenth plan, Rs.604 crore was allocated towards implementing the project in **250** districts.

The government plans to extend the project to all the districts in the country. Meanwhile, Uttarpradesh has the dubious distinction of having the largest number of child labourers in the country, according to official data. The north Indian state has 19,27 lakh child workers, according to 2001 census, followed by Andhrapradesh with 13.65 lakh. Rajasthan with 12.62 lakh child labourers, Bihar has 11.17 lakh. Madhya Pradesh ranks fifth with 10.65 lakh. West Bengal (8.57 lakh) Karnataka (8.22) and Maharastra (7.64 lakh) are other states that top the list. While Delhi has 41,899 child labourers, others down the list include Sikkim (16,457 lakh), Tripura (21,756) and Kerala (26,156).

Among the union territories, Lakswadweep has 27 child labourers, Daman and Diu 729, Pondicherry 1,906 and Andaman and Nicobar Islands 1,960. Thirteen states and union territories have witnessed a decline in the population of child workers since the last census. At least 72 occupations have been declared hazardous under the child labour Act 1956.

Slum Settlements

All the inhabitants of the areas, which have been notified as slums by the state government under any legal provisions or even recognised by them, have been accordingly considered as slum population. All specified areas also considered as slum provided a compact area of at least 300 population or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities. Further, with the programme implementation of the cities and capitals, an important issue to be focussed is for the children of urban slum settlements. Special attention should be given to the education of the poor urban slum children in **million plus cities** for planning and implementation. Separate plans should be incorporated under the context of its size, density of population, areas, social and gender equality accordingly under the state norms in the district/city plans. The following information with regard to urban slum may reflect on this issue.

● Slum population of the Million plus cities and their total literates.

Sl.No	City	State/UT	Male	Female	Total
M.Plus Cities	-	-	39,422,547.	33,923,228.	73,345,775
1	GreaterMumbai	Maharastra	3,659,434	2,816,006	6,475,440
2	Delhi	Delhi	1,040,233	810,998	1,851,231
3	Kolkata	W. Bengal	822,678	662,631	1,485,309
4	Chennai	Tamilnadu	415,296	404,577	819,873
5	Nagpur	Maharastra	378,526	358,693	737,219
6	Hyderabad	AndhraPradesh	323,373	303,476	626849
7	Surat	Gujarat	298,924	209,561	508485
8	Pune	Maharastra	255,294	236,885	492179
9	Faridabad	Haryana	273,457	217,524	474,869
10	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	255,974	217,688	473,662
11	Meerut	Uttarpradesh	251,508	220,073	471,581
12	Banglore	Karnataka	221,107	209,394	430,501
13	Jaipur	Rajasthan	194,762	173,808	368,570
14	Kanpur	UttarPradesh	198,183	169,797	367,980
15	Thane	Maharastra	192,825	158,240	351,065
16	Ludhiana	Punjab	178,990	135,914	314,904
17	Indore	MadhyaPradesh	137,290	123,685	260,975
18	Vadodara	Gujarat	98,936	87,084	186,020
19	Lucknow	Uttarpradesh	94,580	84,596	179,176
20	Nashik	Maharastra	72,148	66,649	138,797
21	Vranasi	Uttarpradesh	73,245	64,732	137,977
22	Bhopal	MadhyaPradesh	65,930	59,790	125,720
23	PimpriChinchwad	Maharastra	65,670	58,287	123,957
24	Agra	Uttarpradesh	65,830	55,931	121,761
25	Haora	W.Bengal	66,499	51,787	118,286
26	Kalyan-Dombivli	Maharastra	18,898	15,962	34,860
27	Patna	Bihar	1,917	1,675	3,592
	Total		9,721,507	7,975,443	17,680,838

➤ Children living in organised/authorised and unauthorised slums are large settlements with some degree of homogeneity. The households are usually vendors, very small shopkeepers, and small workers. Children are in large number. School enrolment is usually high in the initial stages but chronic absenteeism and very high drop out rates is common. The local Govt. schools are able to neither accommodate all children nor retain the enrolled children either in household's works or looking after their younger siblings. The NGOs if working in the areas gets bogged down with already engaged children and thereby have little time and energy to reach out to the left over large number of children. The need for coverage in the slums areas should be taken into account in their **city specific plans** and **separate plans**. All the states should focus in their areas and implement effective strategies and interventions including health in the plans.

Out of school children in urban areas

As pre the IMRB study conducted in the third quarter of 2005, around 21 lakh children were out of school in urban areas (4.34% of the eligible population) out of a total of 134 lakh children out of school in the country.

The AWP&Bs, 2009-10 of the 35 metros have reported around 1.73 lakh children of age group 6-14 as out of school children which had reduced from 6.25 of the year 2006-07 against the child population of 116.55 lakhs i.e. 2.4% of the child population.

DISE figure on Urban Education System-2006-07

Number primary/upper primary schools	15176
Ratio of primary to upper primary schools	1:1.54
Schools having pucca buildings	77%
Percentage of single teacher schools	5.22%
% of schools having PTR above 100	5.17
% of girls Enrolment at primary level	47.82

Key issues affecting UEE in urban areas

- Unavailability of land/space for opening schools/EGS and AIE centres
- Maintenance of government schools running in rented buildings
- Identification and enrollment of children in difficult circumstances e.g. street & working, migrants, slum & pavement dwellers', sex workers', children.
- Heterogeneous community, which makes community mobilization very difficult,
- Non rationalized distribution of schools/teachers
- Lack of basic amenities in urban poor settlements
- Demolition and relocation of urban poor settlements
- Lack of sub city resource support structures akin to BRC and CRC.
- Multiplicity of education providers and lack of coordination among them.
- Lack of understanding and skills in the SSA functionaries in identifying problems and issues of universal elementary education in urban areas and formulating suitable strategies to address the same.
- Lack of Urban Resource Groups & Urban cells

Initiatives taken to address the issues

- Formulation of urban resource groups at state & district level.
- Formulation of Urban Cell at the state & district level
- Additional deployment/ rationalization of teachers
- Deployment of Urban Resurce Centres for academic support
- Rationalization/relocation of schools, multi story construction
- Providing rent for EGS/AIE centers
- Conducting survey for identification and enrollment of children in difficult circumstance
- Involving NGOs in survey, AIE, community mobilization etc.
- Developed child line
- Developed smaller unit for urban planning
- Forming children's collectives and support groups,
- Enhancing coordination and convergence among different service providers.
- Capacity building of SSA functionaries
- Review meeting at the state & district level
- Review meeting at the national level
- Sharing of best practices among the districts & states
- Coverage of migrant children through various innovative strategies/interventions
- Developed individual child profile
- Inter & intra states convergence/coordination

**STATUS OF OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN IN THE MILLION PLUS
CITIES/URBAN AREAS 2009-10**

Sl. No.	Cities with urban OOSC with decreasing order of %	Child population (6-14 age group)-Urban/MC	Total OOSC-Urban/MC	% of OOSC
1	Ahmadabad Corp	337903	6810	2.02
2	Patna Urban	349667	15891	4.54
3	Jaipur City	361855	1580	0.44
4	Surat Corp.	164919	5888	3.57
5	Jabalpur Urban	169217	5356	3.17
6	Allahabad Corp.	72562	1175	1.62
7	Rajkot Corp	36174	900	2.49
8	Lucknow urban	432178	7305	1.69
9	Faridabad Urban	77922	3372	4.33
10	Varanasi Urban	166489	1073	0.64
11	Hyderabad City	672713	23616	3.51
12	Jamshedpur City	225435	354	0.16
13	Kolkata	907096	10649	1.17
14	Pune Corp.	68538	605	0.88
15	Agra City	375794	2330	0.62
16	Asansol Corp.	247247*	2923	0.84
17	Meerut Corp.	183836	179	0.10
19	Dhanbad City	34593	692	2.00
20	Mumbai City	563798	1015	0.18
21	Kochi Corp (Ernakulum)	47532	500	1.05
22	Kanpur Nagar Urban	285944	2707	0.95
23	Delhi	2820751	38922	1.38
24	Chennai	603767	4039	0.67
25	Bhopal City	359991	740	0.21
26	Nasik Corp.	180714	854	0.47
27	Bangalore Urban	727280	24020	3.30
28	Vishakhapatnam City	109304	2256	2.06
29	Nagpur Corp.	290778	308	0.16
30	Vadodara Corp.	132665	524	0.39
31	Vijayawada City	191062	1477	0.77
32	Coimbatore City.	66781	418	0.63
33	Indore City	342532	1512	0.44
34	Amritsar	117865	1362	1.16
35	Ludhiana	177651	2476	1.36
Total	35	11655306	173828	2.4

*Information pertaining to district only. Source-AWP&BS 2009-10-City/Urban Plans.

MILLION PLUS CITIES-Annexure-I

Sr. No.	STATE	Sr. No.	District/CITY
1	MAHARASHTRA	1	Mumbai
		2	Pune
		3	Nagpur
		4	Nashik
2	WEST BENGAL	5	Kolkata
		6	Asansol (Bardhman)
3	DELHI	7	Delhi
4	TAMILNADU	8	Chennai
		9	Coimbatore
		10	Madurai
5	KARNATAKA	11	Bangalore Urban
6	ANDHRAPRADESH	12	Hyderabad
		13	Visakhapatnam
		14	Vijaywada (Krishna)
7	GUJARAT	15	Ahmedabad
		16	Surat
		17	Vadodara
		18	Rajkot
8	UTTAR PRADESH	19	Kanpur Nagar
		20	Lucknow
		21	Agra
		22	Varanasi
		23	Meerut
		24	Allahabad
9	RAJASTHAN	25	Jaipur city
10	BIHAR	26	Patna Urban
11	MADHYA PRADESH	27	Indore
		28	Bhopal
		29	Jabalpur
12	PUNJAB	30	Ludhiana
		31	Amritsar
13	KERALA	32	Kochi (Ernakulam)
14	JHARKHAND	33	Jamshedpur (E. Singhbhum)
		34	Dhanbad
15	HARYANA	35	Faridabad

^ *Census 2001*

Annexure-II**► Selected cities in addition with the million plus cities. (Population-Figure in lakh's)**

Rank	City	State	Civic Status	Male	Female	Total
1	Thane	Maharastra	UA	32.30	26.70	59.00
2	Bardhaman	West Bengal	UA	13.64	12.8	26.44
3	Haora	West Bengal	UA	11.59	9.94	21.53
4	Rangareddi	A. Pradesh	UA	9.93	9.93	19.86
5	Ghaziabad	U P	UA	9.75	8.40	18.15
6	Hugli	West Bengal	UA	8.89	7.97	16.86
7	Kancheepuram	Tamilnadu	UA	7.81	7.52	15.33
8	Thiruvallur	Tamilnadu	UA	7.64	7.28	14.92
9	Ernakulum	Kerala	UA	7.29	7.46	14.75
10	Salem	Tamilnadu	UA	7.10	6.76	13.86
11	Terunelveli	Tamilnadu	UA	6.42	6.59	13.01
12	Krishna	A. Pradesh	UA	6.84	6.35	13.19
13	Vellore	Tamilnadu	UA	6.59	6.60	13.19
14	Guntur	A. Pradesh	UA	6.40	6.35	12.75
15	Kannur	Kerala	UA	5.76	6.41	12.17
16	Erode	Tamilnadu	UA	6.00	5.88	11.88
17	Bareilly	Uttarpradesh	UA	6.20	5.53	11.73
18	Moradabad	Uttarpradesh	UA	6.16	5.47	11.63
19	East-Godavari	A. Pradesh	UA	5.68	5.68	11.36
20	Tiruchirappali	Tamilnadu	UA	5.57	5.56	11.13
21	Belgaum	Karnataka	UA	5.19	4.92	10.11
22	Kozhikode	Kerala	UA	5.35	5.65	11.00
23	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	UA	5.36	5.57	10.93
24	Kannyakumari	Tamilnadu	UA	5.39	5.47	10.86
25	Aurangabad	Maharastra	UA	5.70	5.17	10.87
26	Durg	Chattisgarh	UA	5.53	5.13	10.66
27	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	MC	5.16	4.56	9.72
28	Srinagar	J & K.	MC	5.02	4.28	9.30
29	Jalandhar	Punjab	MC	4.99	4.28	9.27
30	Raipur	Chhatisgarh	MC	4.76	4.41	9.17
31	Chandigarh	Punjab	MC	4.51	3.57	8.08
32	Kurnool	A. Pradesh	MC	4.03	3.89	7.92
33	Thanjavur	Tamilnadu	MC	3.70	3.78	7.48
34	Saharanpur	Uttarpradesh	MC	3.98	3.7	7.68
35	Gorakhpur	Uttarpradesh	MC	3.91	3.49	7.40
36	Jhansi	Uttarpradesh	MC	3.84	3.33	7.17
37	Jammu	J & K	MC	3.81	3.17	6.98
38	Dehradun	Uttarpradesh	MC	3.61	3.16	6.77
39	Ujjain	M. P.	MC	3.44	3.18	6.62
40	Adilabad	A. Pradesh	MC	3.34	3.22	6.56
41	Patiala	Punjab	MC	3.44	2.99	6.43
42	Cuttack	Orissa	MC	3.43	2.99	6.42
43	Kolar	Karnataka	MC	3.18	3.07	6.25
44	Warangal	A. Pradesh	MC	3.15	3.06	6.21
45	Nellor	A. Pradesh	MC	3.05	2.99	6.04
46	Jalpaiguri	West Bengal	MC	3.12	2.91	6.03
47	Bikaner	Rajasthan	MC	3.17	2.78	5.95
48	Mathura	Uttarpradesh	MC	3.14	2.68	5.82
49	Ganjam	Orissa	MC	2.76	2.65	5.41
50	Hajaribagh	Jharkhand	MC	2.89	2.40	5.29
	Total			299.51	277.63	577.14
<u>CITIES OF NORTH EASTERN STATES</u>						
Rank	City	State	Civic Status	Male	Female	Total
1	Kamrup	Assam	MC	4.91	4.10	9.51
2	West Tripura	Tripura	MC	0.28	0.26	4.08
3	Imphal	Manipur	MC	1.54	1.77	3.51
4	Eastkhasi Hills	Meghalaya	MC	1.39	1.39	2.78
5	Aizwle	Mizoram	MC	1.27	1.22	2.49